the portion of a slot recess formed at both sides of the teeth of the core element, and the winding is wound about the core element, the winding can be applied on the stator in compact arrangement. Moreover, since the winding is not turned in the adjacent state of teeth, it is not necessary to keep a wide opening between the ends of teeth, so that the interval of ends of teeth can be narrowed.

Specification at page 5, line 6:

Further, in the stator core composed by coupling ends of plural core elements, and folding the core element group with bent ends into an annular form, since the winding is turned in the slot shape recess portion formed at both sides of the teeth of the core elements, when winding around the teeth, the end interval of teeth can be widened, and the winding can be applied around the teeth in compact arrangement. Moreover, since the ends are coupled, position setting when assembling is easy.

Specification at page 9, line 5:

In this way, the stator 2 is formed by combining plural core elements 5. Hence, instead of turning the winding around the stator 2, the stator 2 can be formed after turning the winding around the core element 5. Thus, since the winding is wound about every core element 5, a single winding (concentrated winding) may be formed easily. That is, as shown in Fig. 4, when turning the winding, as shown in Fig. 4, there is no disturbing position for winding at the side surface of the teeth 7. As a result, the winding port of the turning device rotates about the teeth 7, so that an arrangement winding may be formed through an insulating film 24. Moreover, the turning precision of the winding 40 may be enhanced, and the arrangement winding may be formed easily.

Specification at page 11, line 24:

A5

The teeth confronting surface 14a of the permanent magnet 14 is linear. The distance between the teeth confronting surface 14a and the outer circumference of the rotor 13 is wider in the middle part than at the end part of the permanent magnet 14. Thus, in the outer circumference of the rotor 13, having a portion of relatively low reluctance and a portion ofrelatively high reluctance, it is possible to produce an inductance difference between the q-axis inductance and d-axis inductance, so that it is possible to rotate and drive by making use of reluctance torque. Incidentally, the shape of the permanent magnet 14 may be a shape projecting in the middle portion toward the center of the rotor 13.

Specification at page 19, line 10:

A6

Fig. 9 shows a structure of a compressor having a motor of the embodiment of the invention. A compressor comprises a compression mechanism and a motor. The compression mechanism has a function for compressing and discharging are refrigerant. The compressor 1 has an enclosed structure. The compressor 201 is connected to an accumulator 202.

IN THE CLAIMS

A7

1. (Amended) A compressor comprising:

a compressor mechanism, said compressor mechanism compressing and discharging a refrigerant, and

a motor driving said compression mechanism;

a stator core with a plurality of 3n teeth, where n is a natural number, and a concentrated winding applied over each one of said plurality of teeth;